

## CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

5        1. A joint for tubings with which one end of a tubing  
inserted into an internally threaded bore of a nut member is  
externally fitted to a joint main body, an internal thread of  
said nut member being tightened against an external thread of  
the joint main body for supporting the one end of the tubing,  
10 wherein

a control ring which is externally fitted to the external  
thread of said joint main body, and which, in tightening of  
said nut member, can adjust the degree of tightening of said  
nut member, being sandwiched between a stopper portion in the  
15 shape of a circular flange that is formed on the rear side of  
the external thread of said joint main body and the bore  
peripheral face of the internally threaded bore of said nut  
member;

said control ring has a first end face which is brought into  
20 contact with the bore peripheral face of the internally  
threaded bore of said nut member, and a second end face which  
is brought into contact with the stopper portion of said joint  
main body, when said nut member is tightened; and

said first end face is formed such that, by making the  
25 friction torque which is applied to said first end face by the  
bore peripheral face of said internally threaded bore, greater  
than the friction torque which is applied to said second end  
face by said stopper portion, said nut member is turned together  
with said control ring, when said nut member is tightened.

30        2. A joint for tubings with which one end of a tubing  
inserted into an internally threaded bore of a nut member is  
externally fitted to a joint main body, an internal thread of  
said nut member being tightened against an external thread of  
the joint main body for supporting the one end of the tubing,  
35 wherein

a control ring which is externally fitted to the external

thread of said joint main body, and which, in tightening of said nut member, can adjust the degree of tightening of said nut member, being sandwiched between a stopper portion in the shape of a circular flange that is formed on the rear side of the external thread of said joint main body and the bore peripheral face of the internally threaded bore of said nut member;

said control ring has a first end face which is brought into contact with the bore peripheral face of the internally threaded bore of said nut member, and a second end face which is brought into contact with the stopper portion of said joint main body, when said nut member is tightened; and

said first end face is formed such that, by making the coefficient of friction between said first end face and the bore peripheral face of said internally threaded bore, greater than the coefficient of friction between said second end face and said stopper portion, said nut member is turned together with said control ring, when said nut member is tightened.

3. A joint for tubings with which one end of a tubing inserted into an internally threaded bore of a nut member is externally fitted to a joint main body, an internal thread of said nut member being tightened against an external thread of the joint main body for supporting the one end of the tubing, wherein

a control ring which is externally fitted to the external thread of said joint main body, and which, in tightening of said nut member, can adjust the degree of tightening of said nut member, being sandwiched between a stopper portion in the shape of a circular flange that is formed on the rear side of the external thread of said joint main body and the bore peripheral face of the internally threaded bore of said nut member;

said control ring is formed such that, by making the friction torque which is applied by said internally threaded bore, greater than the friction torque which is applied by said stopper portion, said nut member is turned together with said

control ring, when said nut member is tightened; and

marking portions are consecutively provided in the outer circumferential surface of said control ring at a certain interval along the direction of circumference of said outer circumferential surface.

4. The joint for tubings of claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein said first end face is formed along the direction of circumference of the bore peripheral face of said internally threaded bore;

the second end face is formed along the direction of circumference of said stopper portion; and

the diameter of said first end face is designed to be larger than the diameter of said second end face.

5. The joint for tubings of claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein said first end face is formed along the direction of circumference of the bore peripheral face of said internally threaded bore;

said second end face is formed along the direction of circumference of said stopper portion; and

said first end face is formed such that the total sum of the products of the components of a first reaction force which is applied to the first end face by the bore peripheral face of said internally threaded bore and the distance from the center of said control ring to the site of action of said first reaction force is larger than the total sum of the products of the components of a second reaction force which is applied to said second end face by said stopper portion and the distance from the center of said control ring to the site of action of said second reaction force.

6. The joint for tubings of claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the outer circumferential surface of said control ring is formed such that the diameter of the outer circumferential surface is larger than the outside diameter of said nut member; and

said marking portions are cutouts formed in the outer circumferential surface of said control ring.

7. The joint for tubings of claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein said control ring is formed in the shape similar to that of letter C which is partially opened.